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The statesmanship of Voorhees is noise and nothing else.

A good many members of the United States Senate take sugar in theirs.

When Mr. Wilson returns from Mexico he will need an introduction to his bill.

When the next dictionary is made the synonym for tariff reform will be stock

Senator Vest is too vehement in his denial of dabbling in Sugar Trust stock. "He doth protest too much."

men in whose business or official records there are no spots will be worth a thousand votes in Marion county. How ridiculous all the virtuous and in-

A Republican county ticket composed of

dignant threats of Senator Voorheas regarding the Sugar Trust appear now that his bill has been reported. If the Voorhees bill shall become a law every reader of the Journal will be com-

peiled to pay a cent a pound more for sugar than if the McKinley law stands. All the importers will have to do to cut down the additional 10 per cent. which the

Voorhees bill puts upon glass in some forms

is to make their valuation a little lower. The giving out of the secrets of the Voorhees subcommittee, regarding sugar duties, by Democratic Senators, is a practical illustration of a tariff for revenue only, particularly for Senators who made \$68,000 out

The Irish in New York are not fully converted to the doctrine of home rule as long as they annually ask that the Irish flag float over the City Hall in New York on St. Patrick's day. Home rule is represented by the American flag.

Now that Associate Justice White has got a tax of 1 cent a pound for all the sugar the people consume into the Voorhees bill, which covers the industry of his State, he can put on his silk gown and sit on the Supreme Bench. Great is Cleve-

When statesman Voorhees comes upon the stump in Indiana next October and begins to metaphorically take the life of the trusts the irreverent will rise up and ask: "How about the Whisky Trust? What did the Sugar Trust promise the Voorhees com-

"If you want to hear all that can be said derogatory of Governor Matthews," said a citizen who frequently visits the Statehouse, "go to the office of the Attorneygeneral." It is very much to the credit of Governor Matthews that Greene Smith's crowd abuses him.

It seems strange to see Mr. Cleveland's anointed organ in New York city proclaiming the election of a Republican supervisor as a victory for reform, but, there being no Cleveland party in New York State, the Times is compelled to applaud its discarded love, the Republican party.

That statesman who is familiarly known as "Cal Brice" did not get up to explain about dealing in Sugar stocks. He neither confirms nor denies, on the one hand, that he lost "three fortunes," or, on the other, that he made \$750,000 by the Voorhees committee's stock jobbing report.

Another effort to have the bungling fee and salary law of the Democratic Legislature of 1891 set aside has been begun in Lake Circuit Court. The decision of Judge Gillett is given in full in this issue. The question will not be settled until the people elect a Legislature composed of men of fair intelligence and common honesty, which cannot be said of the controlling element in the last three bodies. It is not a difficult task to make a bill which would afford county officers a fair compensation. The old fee system has been a source of demoralization and corruption, while the present law is a shameless piece of crudity, inequality and demagogy.

Ex-President Harrison's first lecture before the students of Leland Stanford, jr., University, a report of which is printed in this issue of the Journal, fully justifles the expectations of those who have felt confident that the lectures would be out of the ordinary. General Harrison is known to the country chiefly as a political speaker and the author of state papers dealing with routine affairs. He is, indeed, noted as a clear thinker, an eloquent orator and a master of style, but the conditions under which he has hitherto appeared before the public have not afforded the largest scope for his powers as an original, philosophic thinker. There is reason to believe that the course of lectures he has just entered upon will reveal him in a new light and one in which he will appear to great advantage. In this lecture General Harrison treats of the moral forces which constituted the other people do. Perhaps, instead of treat-

springs of American liberty and which generated ideas that finally found their first formal expression in the Constitution of the United States. Before treating of the Constitution itself it was proper that he should describe the soil out of which it sprang and the antecedent conditions that made it possible. This he does in a masterly manner. The theme is not a new one, but rarely, if ever, has it been more ably handled or more forcibly presented than it is by General Harrison. Certainly the subject has never been as comprehensively treated in as limited space. No condensation of the lecture can be made, for the lecturer himself has made that impossible, and its best points could not be enumerated without reprinting it in full. It is all that a lecture on such a subject and from such a source should be, and it cannot fail to give all who read it a still higher opinion of the ability, the patriotism and the eloquence of its distinguished author.

NO BETTER THAN THE WILSON BILL.

The Voorhees committee has finally plucked up courage to give the amended Wilson bill to the public. As might be expected, the Voorhess biff is more objectionable than the Wilson bill, because it has been made a more sectional and personal measure. To obtain the support of two Louisiana Senators, a cent a pound duty has been placed upon raw sugars, now free -a specific duty, because that interest would not accept an ad valorem duty. To retain the favors of the head of the Sugar Trust, the worst of American trusts, the duty of the McKinley law on refined sugar is continued; to get the votes of the Senators from Virginia, West Virginia and Alabama, duties have been imposed upon coal and iron ore. The duties on some grades of iron, on pottery and glass have been advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. The duty on collars and cuffs has been advanced 10 per cent. to get the vote of Murphy, of New York, The vicious ad valorem system is retained as in the Wilson bill. On the whole, it is rather more a bill for revenue, but still more a bill of favoritisms than the Wilson bill-favors being most generally for the South and the Democratic trusts. The agricultural interests of the Northwest, the great wool-growing industry, had no Democratic Senator to stand for them. Vilas and Mitchell, of Wisconsin, being free-traders. or at least cuckoos.

Again, Mr. Voorhees has won for himself the title of champion of the Whisky Trust. The tax is increased a little, but the consumer will pay it. The bonded period is extended to eight years, and in the bill there is a provision which reduces the number of gallons in casks as months and years pass, so that a tax of \$1.10 a gallon, when put in bond, will be reduced to about 80 cents in five or six years. Mr. Voorhees's bill pays the Whisky Trust a premium to delay the payment of tax on spirits. And this is the deft work of the statesman whom the local evening free-trade organ portrayed as "righteously indignant" over the efforts of the Democratic head of the Sugar Trust to manipulate his committee, which is now evident he has done.

If the Wilson bill is a malignant stupidity. the Voorhees bill adds to that defect corrupt bargain and sale, and a disgraceful

### A NORTHERN FARMER IN THE SOUTH.

An Ohio man who spent thirty years in farming in that State and in Iowa, and who has been farming three years in northern Alabama, writes:

The farmers here seem to have but little knowledge of diversified farming, and less of horticulture. I have not been able to find one grafted or budded fruit tree. They are fifty years behind Ohio in agriculture, schools and agricultural implements. I notice vast tracts of improved lands lying idle, simply because it doesn't pay to raise cotton, as they say. As nearly as I can guess, two-thirds of the old plantations are turned out to grow up to grass and weeds. Ever since the close of the war these lands have lain idle so long that they have become as productive as when new. I also notice that where Northern farmers have settled on these old plantations they are producing sixty bushels of corn to the acre or thirty bushels of wheat. All this vast area is for sale at from three to ten dollars per acre. Our short, mild winters require but little feed, a great item in stock raising. Our summers are long, enabling the farmer to produce two crops in one season on the same land, as I have seen a crop of potatoes and after-

This intelligent Northern farmer, going to Alabama, discovers almost at a glance points of superiority in the climate and defects in the methods of farming to which the natives there are blind. Nature has been very lavish in her gifts to the South, but they have been little appreciated. There is a great and inviting field there for Northern immigration, and when once it becomes fixed in that direction the South will enter on a new era of development in agriculture, as it has already in manufacturing. The writer above quoted says,

As for the negro, he is industrious, gentle and cheerful, and a bonanza to the farmer who will be honest with him. He will work for very small wages, and to the farmer who knows how to manage him he is a source of profit. He does not ask for social equality, and would not think much of one who offered it.

Southern people have always claimed that they understood the negroes better than anybody else, and that they alone knew how to manage them. This claim does not seem to be borne out by facts. Southern whites pronounce the emancipated negroes lazy, shiftless, dishonest and more anxious for social equality than for anything else, The continual preaching of this doctrine and the alleged danger of "negro supremacy" accounts in a large degree for the solid South. But here comes a Northern farmer who bears different testimony. He was not born and brought up among negroes, nor nursed by an "old colored mammy," consequently, he cannot claim to understand the negro character thoroughly, or to know how to manage them better than anybody else. He is simply a plain, honest Northern farmer, who believes in treating everybody right and in dealing fairly and honestly with his hired hands. He finds the negro industrious, gentle and cheerful, and a bonanza to the farmer who will be honest with him. He will work for small wages, and when well treated is a good worker. As to social equality, "he would not ask for it," says the Northern farmer, "and would not think much of one who offered it." In view of these statements, it might be well for Southern planters to ask themselves if they really know

how to manage the negroes better than

ing the negro as a brute, and thus helping to make him one, it would be wise to substitute kindness for brutality and fair treatment for injustice. They can learn a lesson from the Northern farmer in the South in the treatment of negroes, as well as in the

methods of farming.

Red Neckties at Funerals. A question of etiquette was raised at a Louisville funeral on Wednesday whose settlement might be of interest to gentlemen who attend such sad ceremonies, as all gentlemen are likely to do sooner or later. Mr. Collins, of Louisville, was bidden to the funeral of Miss Green, of the same city, and was further distinguished by the request from the family of the deceased that he would serve as pallbearer. Mr. Collins appeared in due season and was about to take his place in a seat of honor near the casket containing the lamented remains when it was observed by a brother of the departed that he, Mr. Collins, wore a red necktie. The brother regarded this as a mark of disrespect to his sister, and his wrath so flared up that he then and there led Collins to the door and ordered him out, expediting his departure by threatening to whip him, and then by chasing him down the street. Collins presently recovered his Kentucky presence of mind and drew his pistol; the pursuing Green drew his, and there was an exchange of shots which drew no blood, but did draw a crowd, and, eventually, a policeman, who says as soon as he can get around to it he is going to arrest both men.

This leaves matters in a very unsatisfactory state, with the great point in controversy still unsettled. The public which goes to funerals would like to be definitely informed if it is ever permissible for a man to wear a red necktie to those functions, and if his doing so is to be invariably construed as an insult to the corpse. In Syria sky blue apparel is worn by mourners who wish to express the assured hope that the soul of the defunct is in paradise; white is worn in China by those who grieve, and yellow in Spain. It might have been that Mr. Collins felt particularly melancholy in red, and therefore wore his most erubescent attire in testimony of his sentiments. Or it might have been that the depth of his grief led him to forget the observances customary to such occasions, and this is the more probable from the fact that the late Miss Smith had one time been his sweetheart. It is unfortunate that, for the benefit of all who may be in a similar predicament, the important question was not turned over to referees, or to a social umpire. If Louisville has a McAllister he should have been the one to decide whether or not the appearance of a red tie at a funeral was a provocation which could only be settled by blood. Or, in default of other authority, the exact status of the red tie might have been settled by the courts. If the policeman ever overtakes Collins and the brother of Miss Green the question may yet become a cause celebre. but there is little hope of this, since a Louisville policeman seldom catches saything. The settlement of the problem is likely to be deferred, in Kentucky at least, until some other mourner disports himself in bright, and, as some consider, frivolous

The hoisting of the Irish flag over the City Hall in New York on St. Patrick's day will have no particular significance, but the Irish-Americans of New York ought to be ashamed of themselves for asking it and the Board of Aldermen for granting it. If any class of our foreign-born citizens choose to carry their old country flag in a procession or display it on holidays from their houses they have a perfect right to do so, though even that is in questionable taste. But no class of foreign-born citizens have a right to ask that a foreign flag shall be hoisted over a public building. national, State or municipal, and if they do ask it the request should not be granted.

The position taken by the County Commissioners in regard to the proposed new pesthouse is unreasonable and unjust. The city contributes far more in the way of county taxes than it gets back from the commissioners, and they could well afford to pay the entire cost of a new pesthouse if the city contributed the ground.

The Court of Claims at Washington has rejected the claim of a number of Pittsburgers who sought compensation for work done at the forts constructed around the city at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863. The court did right. The work done by citizens of Pittsburg was done for self-protection. It was patriotic enough, in a way, but not of a kind to constitute any claim on the general govern-

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Work Wasted.

"H'm," said the burglar, after he had ound that the safe was empty, "this thing lacks a whole lot of what it was cracked

Unauswerable Argument.

"No, suh," said Colonel Kane Tucker to the evangelist, "you can't convince me that a little social game of kyards is wrong just because some people have been ruined by gambling. Why, suh, you might as well insist that whisky is a bad thing because some rufflan undeh its influence has been known to beat his wife and chillen, suh."

# A Puzzle.

Mudge-I'm in a peck of trouble. Yabsley-What's the matter?

Mudge-Why-er-you know, I have been paying some attention to old Stockanland's eldest daughter. I've got an invitation to poker with him to-night, and I don't know whether he'll get mad if I beat him, or think I have no business capacity if I let him beat me.

Rained His Prospects.

Dismal Dawson-They's one feller, if I ever meet him, I mean to beat the face off Hungry Higgins-Who's he?

Dismal Dawson-The doctor that doctored in our family when I was a kid. Ef it hadn't of been for his fool interferin'. I might be takin' in plenty of money every day on them fits right now.

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. The Legislature of Utah has before it

a bill making train robbery punishable with

A French priest stationed at Jerusalem has been the fortunate finder of "a talent of the time of King David." It was unearthed in his dooryard. The bacillus of chronic rheumatism has been tracked down, isloated, recognized and

reproduced by Prof. Max Schuler. It is

said to be short and thick with bright

granulations which can be easily shown up by dyeing with aniline. A literary woman of California has brought a divorce suit against her husband. who is an artist, and who, as she has set forth, "does not furnish his wife the means for literary leisure," he being "an able-bodied man who could make more money

by manual labor than by his art.' Although Thomas Bailey Aldrich is nearly sixty, his easy-going way of life has kept him youthful, and he looks younger than he is. His hair is slightly tinged with gray, but his face is ruddy and fresh and his voice is genial and "as balmy as one of his own stories." A stranger meeting Mr. Aldrich for the first time might take him for a well-groomed Englishman, though there is a Gallic suggestion in the care-

fully waxed ends of his mustache. Prof. George Martin Lane, who has just retired from the Pope professorship of Latin, in Harvard, on account of old age, has achieved fame in two directions, namely, as one of the greatest Latin scholars this country has produced, and as the au-

thor of the popular college song, "The Lone Fish Ball." He perpetrated the ditty at a meeting of the Harvard faculty, as a joke on one of his colleagues. In some way the song got out, and at once became

Owners of land among the Thousand islands have a way of making their islands grow, not in numbers, but in size. An almost bare rock of small dimensions is thus expanded into an island covered with vegetation and having space enough for a house of comfortable dimensions. The thing is accomplished by riprapping, piledriving and the importation of earth. The work is often done gradually, year by year, until the land owner has made space enough for his house, and after that the island is extended as the need arises.

He was tall and thin and dignified, With ministerial look, And he took from out his gripsack What looked like a small hymn-book: Then inquiringly he looked around, And said ('twas in a smoker):
"Would any gentleman like to take

A little hand at poker?" -Kansas City Journal. SHREDS AND PATCHES.

He who reforms himself has done much toward reforming others.-Old Proverb. A man never knows that a woman has any old clothes until he has married her .- Texas

desperately like shooting something.-Boston Globe (Dem.) The worst misfortune that can happen to a homely girl is to fall in love with a pretty

It is no wonder that Mr. Cleveland feels

man.-Dally American. Tammany, like the Pennsylvania Democracy, will either have to get together or ring up the coroner.-Philadelphia Press.

You have often heard it asserted that "in union there is strength," and yet Sandow is a single man.-Yonkers Statesman. The Nebraska people don't mind an occasional lynching, but they draw the line on hanging in effigy.-Washington Post.

Madeline Pollard has done her share to-

ward hunbling Kentucky's chivalry in the dust .- New York Commercial Advertiser. The Liberals under his (Rosebery's) leadership will be about as unhappy as the Democrats at Washington. -Philade!phia Ledger. The solitary advantage which the country has in this day of depression is that things can't possibly get much worse.-Philadelphia

We never hear that a singer is to sing a song "by request" that we do not feel that we would like to ask him to prove it .- Tammany Times.

## BANQUET SPEECHES.

Private John Allen Tells Congress Why They Should Never Be Quoted. Congressional Record, March 3.

I do not think any man ought to be held down to a very rigid account for an afterdinner speech at a banquet. Why, sir, I recollect not long ago I went to a banquet in Baltimore where everything was so good, where I was surrounded by so many big, rich men that by the time my turn came to speak I felt so well that I addressed them as "fellow-capitalists." (Laughter.) Being aware of the influences surrounding a banquet, if I did not know of the abstemious habits of my friend from Tennessee, I would have thought on reading this speech that he had gotten somewhat under the influences that affected another Tennesseean that a traveling man told me about meeting once in Tennessee. This traveling man was sitting on a counter talking to a merchant about selling him some goods; he and the merchant got into a general conversation, and, among other things, he said to the merchant: "I used to sell goods in Kaufman county, Texas." At this a seedy, ragged, nard-looking fellow, who was sitting on the counter, said "My friend, did you say you had lived in Kaufman county, Texas?" "Yes, sir." "Did you ever know a man out there by the name of John F. Williams?" "Oh, yes; I used to sell John goods." "Well, sir, he is my brother." "Ah! I am glad to meet "Yes, sir, John Williams is my brother. How was John when you saw him?" "Oh, John was doing very well. He had a good farm, with plenty of stock on it; he was out of debt, and he was doing well." Well, my friend, if you should be back in Kaufman county at any time and see anything of John, I wish you would tell him that I am mighty hard up, that my farm is mortgaged, and I do not believe I am ever going to be able to raise and educate my children. Times are mignty hard with me, and I do not see any chance to get out of debt; and if he is ever going to help me, now is the time.'

After awhile this traveling man felt like taking a drink, and he invited John's brother out to take a drink with him. When the drink began to have its effect the man caid: "So you know my brother John out in Texas?" "Yes." "Well, when you go out there say that I am getting along tolerably well; that I ain't making any great money, but I am doing pretty well." They saunt-ered around awhile, and the traveling man asked his acquaintance to take another drink. Then the fellow began to warm up. He said, "So you know my brother John out in Kaufman county, Texas?" "Yes." "Well, if you are out there at any time, just tell him that I am making a good living and am getting along first rate." Late in the evening my friend met the fellow again; he had meanwhile had two or three more drinks and was pretty mellow, so he said, "You are the gentleman that knowed my brothe John out in Kaufman county." "Well, if you should go back to Kaufman and see anything of John, tell him, if he needs anything, just to draw on me." Loud

Now, under the influence of one of these New York banquets, with all that they have good to eat and the accompaniments, one feels by the time that speaking begins like telling the rest of the world to draw on him. (Laughter.) Therefore I, on my own motion. would never quote a banquet speech on anybody, because I do not think it is exactly

# MILLIONAIRE WILLARD.

An Eccentric Washingtonian Who Is Now Seriously Ill. Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Joseph C. Willard is lying very ill at his residence in this city. Some days ago he had an attack of congestion of the lungs which has left him subject to periods of exhaustion or heart failure. Last night he was thought to be in an extremely critical condition, but to-day he is said to be better. The attacks of exhaustion are, however, liable to return at any time. The majority of people who know him by name have never seen him. It is estimated that he is worth in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. Mr. Willard has his peculiarities, and among these is a disinclination to mingle generally with people. He lives, to a large extent, the life of a recluse. His house is an old-fashioned residence on Fourteenth street, the front windows of which and the door are protected by green blinds, which are never open. This has been Mr. Willard's home for a great many years. He has lived there alone, with the exception of his one or two servants. It has been his custom each day to spend a number of hours in his office, which he retains in the second story of the old building fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, just west of Willard's Hotel, which is one of his real estate holdings. His colored man is generally stationed at the door at the foot of the staircase, and persons who wish to see Mr. Willard present their card to the servant. His office is, perhaps, one of the most curious places in Washington. He seems to have collected there a large number of articles of all kinds, which he has gathered together in the course of his long life. Some of them are merely curious; others are valuable because they are connected with events and men who are famous in history. His aversion to meeting people has grown to be so strong that he is sometimes seen to step out into the street from the sidewalk in order to aviod, apparently, coming close to people who happen to be passing along. There are but few persons with whom he is on terms of semi-intimacy, but those who know him speak of him as a man of pleasant address. As the years have gone on it is evident that Mr. Willard's disinclination to come in contact with people has grown stronger, and so his life has become more and more retired. He made the acquaintance of the various Presidents of the United States, the members of their Cabinets and other men in public life, and it is said that he has a large and valuable collection of personal letters from distinguished men. It is well known that his relations with his two brothers have not of late years been very cordial.

### Coxey's Granky Crusaders. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The national Capitol must not be beleagured by a crowd disgorged from private lunatic asylums; and it will be well to deal with the first gang that undertakes it so that there will not be a second attempt. We cannot afford the establishment of revolutionary precedents. Keep off the

## steps of the Capitol! Unkind Suggestion.

Chicago Times Four hundred wine glasses-one for each communicant-have been bought for a church in Fostoria, O. It is rumored the congregation will presently hire a bar-

# Mrs. Lease's Accomplishments.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Mrs. Lease may not be much of a Mason, but she can dab on the mortar and shy brick equal to any of them.

Plan to Lessen Chances of Fraud Suggested by the Secretary.

Rare Instance of a Pensioner Perjuring Himself Cited to Show Necessity of Greater Precaution.

## INDIANA'S MANUFACTORIES

Statistics Gathered by the Census Bureau Three Years Ago.

Proceedings of the Senate and House-Debate on Seigniorage Bill-General Washington News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 8. - President Cleveland seems to have thoroughly infused everyone about him with his ideas about 'purging the pension rolls." They all have the idea that there are a great many fraudulent pensions paid every quarter, and that, like General Land Commissioner Sparks, who stopped the issuance of land patents for almost a year under the impression that it would stop frauds, they believe that the only way to discover and punish irregular pensions is to hang them all up till the pensioners have another time made good their cases. There is one of President Cleveland's as-

sociates, however, who has some original

and advanced ideas which he did not ob-

tain from anyone connected with the administration, for the reason that he entertained his present views before he became connected with the administration. He is J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Morton probably does not go as far as his associates in the belief that the penion rolls are honey-combed with fraud, but he believes that there are some inconsistencies that should be corrected. Talking to your correspondent the other day Secretary Morton said the insurance companies have been able to unearth a great deal of perjury in connection with the issuance of pensions, and, on the other hand, the Pension Bureau had succeeded in uncovering much perjury in the life-insurance business. He stated that there were a great many pensioners carrying life-insurance policies which had been issued subsequent to the granting of pensions. He recalled one instance which certainly is very flagrant. It was that of a man in the West who was granted a pension, say in 1880, for a chronic disease. About eighteen months or two years afterwards it was reported in the neighborhood that the pensioner had taken out a life-insurance policy from one of the great New York companies. A neighbor of the pensioner a short time afterwards chanced to be in Gotham, and called at the office of one of the general officers of the insurance company, whom he knew very well. During the conversation the caller inquired whether a certain person had taken out a policy. The officer called a clerk, and an examination of the books revealed the fact that a policy had been issued to the man about two years previous. Then the caller inquired for the examination papers which were filed with the application. When they were produced he ran his eye through the list of medical questions to the one covering the disease which it had been reported the man was given a pension for. To the amazement of the caller the pensioner had answered "No" to the question. He then informed the insurance officer that it was the understanding that this policy holder had been drawing a pension for two years or more for a disability covered in this question which had been answered nega-

A short time afterward the neighbor of the pensioner was in Washington, and, out of idle curiosity, he called at the Pension Office, and knowing the Commissioner asked to see the papers in the case of his neighbor. When they were brought forth it was discovered that the pension was granted for the very disease which, two years after the pension was issued, the pensioner had declared he did not possess when he asked for a life insurance policy. The visitor inquired of himself and then the Commissioner how it was that the pensioner could retain his pension after he had declared in his insurance application that be did not possess the disability for which he was pensioned. The policy proved to be incontestible after two years, and so the holder was secure on that score; but Me was not safe as to the pension. It is

to be challenged and investigated. "Of course cases of this kind are rare and remote," said Secretary Morton; "but I think there should be a question inserted in all applications for life insurance policies which would read something like this: 'Are you drawing a pension from the United States government, and if so for what disability?" Then there should be a question inserted and sworn to by the applicant who files his pension papers which would read about this way: 'Have you a life insurance? If so, in what company and when was it issued?' This would cover the two ends of the line, and would put men on their guard. Of course it is perfectly proper for one drawing a pension for the loss of a limb or a gunshot wound which disables but does not endanger life to secure and carry a life insurance. I believe it is a part of a poor man's duty to protect his family by life insurance, but where a pension is granted for an organic disease and the pension becomes incompatible with the rules and regulations governing the issuance of life insurance policies there cannot be too much care taken.

# HOOSIER INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing Statistics Collected by the Census Bureau in 1890.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- There was issued from the Census Office, this evening, a bulletin (which will likely be the last of the special series) giving statistics of manufactures from cities having a population of over twenty thousand in 1890. The following figures relate to Indianapolis: Number of establishments reporting, 1,189; value of property hired, \$3,724,435; aggregate investment, including land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements, raw materials and finished product, \$15,266,685; cash and accounts receivable, \$3,597,676; rent paid for tenancy, \$301,187; taxes, \$250,479; insurance, \$135,332; repairs, \$154,555; amount paid to contractors, \$298,325; interest paid on cash used in the business, \$161,238; average number of employed, 18,061; total wages, \$8,954,-812; number of officers in firms, 1,781, who received wages aggregating \$1,676,366. The statistics relating to skilled and unskilled operatives in Indianapolis in 1890 placed the number of operatives at 253 females above fifteen years; males above sixteen years, 10,732; females, above fifteen years, 1,373; children, 449. The latter were paid in wages in 1890, \$68,765; females above fifteen years, \$336,898; males above sixteen years, \$5,466,178; females above fifteen years, Evansville reports: Number of establishments, 482; investment, \$9,166,859; live as-

sets, \$2,430,662; number of emplyoes, 7,435; total wages, \$3,197,298. Fort Wayne statistics give: Number of establishments, 235; value of plants, \$6,999, 600; employes, 6,011; total wages, \$2,676,316. These statistics are valuable at this time. as they afford a basis upon which to figure the damage which the Wilson tariff bill. as completed by the Senate committee today, will do to industries in certain Indi-

# THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

Another Vigorous Protest by Senator Sherman-To Be Voted on To-Day.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The resignation of Senator White, of Louisiana, was announced in the Senate to-day. Senator Peffer denied a newspaper report that he and Senator Kyle had complained of unfair treatment at the hands of the finance committee. The Senate passed the bill for the sale of unsold portions of the Umatilla

reservations in Oregon. At the expiration of the morning hour the Bland seignlorage bill was laid before the Senate as unfinished business. Mr. Sherman bitterly opposed the pending bill and

expressed the hope that the motion to reconsider would prevail, as he wanted the bill open to amendment Mr. Harris claimed that the bill had reached its present stage through the regular channels of the Senate procedure, and he knew of no reason why the bill should not be disposed of within thirty minutes. He would not consent to reconsider the

bill until the majority by a yea and nay Mr. Sherman, an ominous frown on his brow and speaking in an earnest, determined tone, reiterated the hope that the motion of Senator Allen would prevail, for there was disposition on his part of the chamber to prevent the passage of the bill. He was followed by Senators Lodge and Higgins. The bill went over without action until to-morrow, when a vote will be taker. The Senate adjourned at 4:50 after a brief

## HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

A Bill to Reform Methods of Counting and Auditing Passed.

executive session.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The President transmitted some additional Hawaiian correspondence to the House this morning. The Senate bill to amend the act to establish the Smithsonian Institute was passed. The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was presented by Mr. Ayres and agreed to.

A resolution of inquiry calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report of all unsettled claims up to date against the Southern and Central Pacific railroads and their branches for transportation service

was adopted. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, from the joint commission on expenditures in the executive departments, called up the bill to reform the method of accounting and auditing in the customs department of the treasury. The bill abolishes the office of commissioner and assistant commissioner of customs. While this bill was being considered Mr. Blanchard, who was yesterday appointed to the Senate by the Governor of Louisiana to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator White to take a place on the Supreme Bench, entered the hall and was surrounded by friends and congratulated. The discussion over the bill took a wide range and was participated in by Messrs. Baker, Henderson, Hepburn, Cannon and Dockery. The bill was passed, The House then went into committee of the whole for consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. After debate the committee arose, and, at 4:55, the House adjourned.

The Bluefields Incident. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The President has turned over to the Secretary of State the preparation of an answer to the Morgan resolution calling for information relative to the landing of British troops at Bluefields, Nicaragua. The matter is already under way and when the answer is complete it will be submitted to the President and carefully considered by himself and Secretary Gresham. No additional advices from Nicaragua were given out at the State Department to-day, but there is reason to believe that the President is preparing for vigorous and unmistakable assertion of

the rights of the United States in Central

America, that the correspondence will in-

clude matters of later date than the brief

report from Minister Baker of the landing

of British troops. Sitka Not an Immoral Place. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- About two months ago an Alaskan steamer arriving in California brought a story to the effect that nearly all of the white men in Sitka and all of the crew of the United States ship Pinta had been jailed for unlawful intercourse under the Edmunds anti-polygamy act. To-day there was received at the Navy Department a set of indignant denials, first from the captain of the Pinta, Lieutenant Commander Burwell second from the Governor of Alaska and third from United States Commissioner Rogers, who each and all assert that the Pinta's men are of exemplary habits, that

## any town in the United States. Carlisle Will Quit Politics.

none of them have been arrested and that,

morally, Sitka will compare favorably with

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- Secretary Carlisle to-day denied that he intended to be a candidate for Senator Blackburn's seat two years hence. The Secretary of the Treasury stated that when he retired from the Treasury Department he intended to enter the practice of law in New York or some other large city and stay out of poltics. The presidential bee has ceased to buzz with him for the present. Mr. Carlisle seems to have some appreciation of the unpopularity of Democratic policies.

New Presidential Postmasters. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The President to-day sent the following nominations of postmasters to the Senate: Redyck M. Ridgley, Springfield, Ill.; Walter Harrigan, South Bend, Ind.; John F. Major, Reming-ton, Ind.; Edward P. Honnan, Rensselaer,

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March &-R. U. West was to-day appointed postmaster at Montclair, Hendricks county, Indiana, vice Morton Ellis resigned, and W. A. Sims at Terhune. Boone county, vice A. S. Miller resigned: also Jacob Debold at Pleasant Plain, Warren county, Ohio, vice D. S. Bird re-

Attorney H. E. Queen, of the Big Four railroad, is in the city again working with the House committee on rivers and harbors for an appropriation to improve lake navigation at Benton Harbor, Mich., the northern terminus of the C., W. & M., a branch of the Big Four. The contract for erecting the public build-

ing at Lima, O., has been awarded to R. M. Jack & Son., of Martinsburg, W. Va. The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of William E. Jackson to be postmaster at Winamac, Ind. The contract for raising the wrecked corvette Kearsarge has been awarded to the Boston Towboat Company. By the agreement the company is to receive \$45,000 if successful in delivering the ship at Nor-

The Income Tax as Class Legislation. David A. Wells, in the Forum.

folk navy yard, and if unsuccessful is to be

paid \$10,000 for having made the attempt.

Equality of taxation of all persons and property brought into open competition under like circumstances is necessary to produce equality of condition for all, in all production and in all the enjoyments of life, liberty and property. And government, whatever name it may assume, is a despotism and commits acts of flagrant spollation if it grants exemption or exacts a greater or less rate of tax from one man than from anothe" man on account of the one owning or having in his possession more or less of the same class of property which is subject to the tax. If it were proposed to levy a tax of 2 per cent. on annual incomes below \$4,000 in amount, and exempt all incomes above this sum, the unequal and discriminating character of the exemption would be at once apparent; and yet an income tax exempting all incomes below \$4,000 is equally unjust and discriminating. In either case the exemption cannot be founded or defended on any sound principles of free constitutional government, and is simply a manifestation of tyrannical power, under whatever form of government it may be enforced. The great republican principle of equality before the law, and constitutional law itself, alike preclude any exemption of an income derived from like property. As it is, a system of class legislation full of the spirit of communism seems to find favor with the American people.

### Age a Relative Matter. New York Commercial Advertiser.

From an American point of view Lord Rosebery is not by any means so young for the premiership as the British regard him. He is about twice as old as the great Pitt was when he assumed the reins, and is old enough, at all events, to have been twice married. A man may be much younger than Mr. Gladstone and still be out of the nursery and knickerbockers.

## New Inventions.

Hardware. Persons who have ridden in vehicles equipped with the pneumatic tire describe it as like "walking on velvet in your bare feet." A few of these vahicles are in use around New York. A Philadelphia invention seeks to obtain the same end by setting the spokes of the wheel in rubber cushions fitted into the rim of the wheel.

## Bland's Dream.

Philadelphia Press.

Talk about Populist dreams! Go to. The Populists wanted to make wheat, onions and carrots collateral security, but Bland double discounts that. He proposes to coin wind and stamp "In God We Trust" on chunks of compressed atmosphere. The Populist isn't in it with Bland.

# Good Advice.

Chicago Times (Dem.) The advice of the Times to its subscribers and friends is to avoid speculating in Sugar Trust certificates unless they have trustworthy connections in the United States